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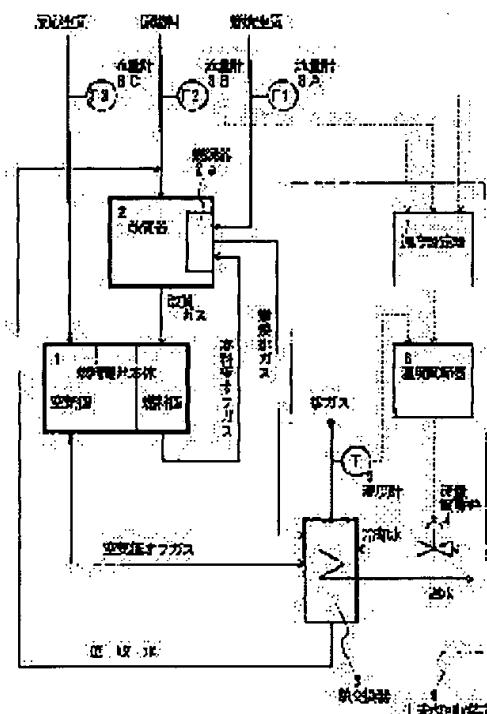
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(54) PRODUCED WATER RECOVERING DEVICE FOR FUEL CELL GENERATING DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To recover the amount of produced water as specified neither more nor less even if a flow rate of gas to be fed is fluctuated as generation loading is fluctuated, furthermore heat and take out cooling water to be used for recovery, and utilize it effectively.

SOLUTION: The produced water recovering device 9 is formed out of a heat exchanger 3 which introduces air electrode off-gas and combustion exhaust gas, cools them, produces recovered water, and emits exhaust gas, a flow regulating valve 4 adjusting a flow rate of cooling water to be given to the heat exchanger 3, a thermometer 5 detecting the temperature of exhaust gas, a temperature setter 7 setting the temperature of the heat exchanger 3, and of a temperature regulator 6 which receives the detected signal of the thermometer 5 and the set signal of the temperature setter 7, and thereby sends a valve opening control signal to the flow regulating valve 4, flow signals for combustion air, original fuel and reaction air from flow gauges 8A, 8B and 8C are sent to the temperature setter 7, and the temperature of the heat exchanger 3 is thereby set based on the aforesaid flow signals.



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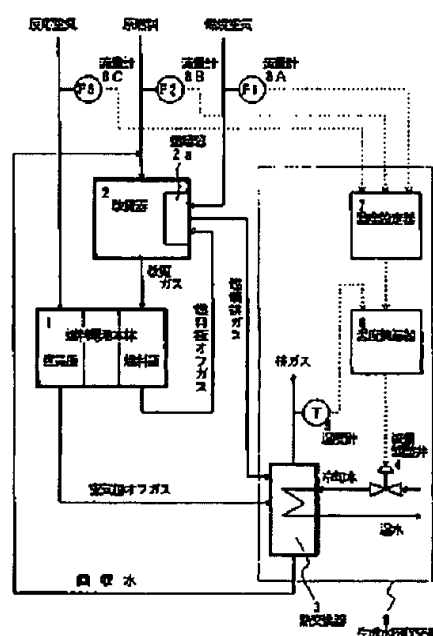
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(54) 【発明の名称】 燃料電池発電装置の生成水回収装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 発電負荷の変動に伴い供給されるガス流量が変動しても、所要の生成水が過不足なく回収され、かつ、回収に用いる冷却水が適度の温水に加熱されて取り出され、有効に活用されるものとする。

【解決手段】 空気極オフガスと燃焼排ガスを導入して冷却し、回収水を生成し排ガスを放出する熱交換器3、熱交換器3に通水する冷却水の流量を調整する流量調整弁4、排ガスの温度を検出する温度計5、熱交換器3の温度を設定する温度設定器7、ならびに温度計5の検出信号と温度設定器7設定信号を受けて流量調整弁4に弁開度制御信号を送る温度調整器6とにより生成水回収装置9を構成し、流量計8A、8B、8Cからの燃焼空気、原燃料、反応空気の流量信号を温度設定器7に送って、これをもとに熱交換器3の温度を設定する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】原燃料と水蒸気との混合ガスを水素リッチな改質ガスに改質する改質器と、改質ガスを燃料極に導入し反応空気を空気極に導入して電気化学反応により発電する燃料電池本体とを備えた燃料電池発電装置に用いられる生成水回収装置で、燃焼空気と燃料極から排出される燃料極オフガスを燃焼させて改質器の加熱に用いたのち排出される燃焼排ガスと、空気極から排出される空気極オフガスを導入し、外部より供給される冷却水の配管系と熱交換させて冷却し、含まれる生成水を凝縮させて回収し、排ガスを排出する熱交換器を備えた生成水回収装置において、前記の冷却水の配管系を流れる冷却水流量を調整する流量調整弁と、排ガスの温度を測定する温度検出手段と、排ガスの温度を設定する温度設定器と、温度検出手段の検出信号を入力し、検出温度が温度設定器により設定された温度に制御されるよう流量調整弁に弁開度制御信号を出力する温度調節器を備えたことを特徴とする燃料電池発電装置の生成水回収装置。

【請求項2】請求項1に記載の燃料電池発電装置の生成水回収装置において、前記温度設定器が、原燃料の流量を測定する流量検出手段、反応空気の流量を測定する流量検出手段、および燃焼空気の流量を測定する流量検出手段のうち少なくともいずれか一つの流量検出手段からの検出信号を入力し、これらの検出流量に対応して排ガスの温度を設定するよう構成されてなることを特徴とする燃料電池発電装置の生成水回収装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、燃料電池発電装置において発電運転に伴って生じる生成水を効果的に過不足なく回収する生成水回収装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】図2は、従来より用いられている燃料電池発電装置の反応ガスと生成水の流れを示すフロー図である。酸素を含む反応空気を燃料電池本体1の空気極に供給し、原燃料と水蒸気との混合ガスを改質器2で改質して得られた水素濃度の高い改質ガスを燃料電池本体1の燃料極に供給して、酸素と水素との電気化学反応により発電が行われる。燃料極より排出される残存水素を含む燃料極オフガスは、燃焼空気とともに改質器2の燃焼器2aへと送られて燃焼され、改質器2を加熱して改質反応の促進に用いられる。上記の電気化学反応においては反応生成水が生じ、また改質器2の燃焼器2aでの燃焼に際しても燃焼生成水が生じる。したがって、燃料電池本体1の空気極から排出される空気極オフガスと燃焼器2aから排出される燃焼排ガスは、冷却水配管を備えた熱交換器3へと送られて冷却され、含有する水分が凝縮、液化されて回収され、排ガスが外部へ取り出される

こととなる。熱交換器3で回収された回収水は原燃料と混合する水蒸気として利用される。

【0003】燃料電池本体1へ供給される反応空気ならびに改質器2を経て燃料電池本体1へ供給される原燃料の流量は、発電負荷に応じて制御され、また、改質器2の燃焼器2aに供給される燃焼空気の流量も、発電負荷に応じて変動する燃料極オフガスの組成、流量や改質器2の運転条件に則して制御される。したがって、空気極から排出される空気極オフガスならびに燃焼器2aから排出される燃焼排ガスの組成、流量も、燃料電池本体1の運転条件によって変動する。このため、熱交換器3で得られる回収水の量が原燃料と混合して用いる水蒸気の必要量を常に満たすように、発電負荷の最大条件、すなわち回収水が最大となる条件に合わせて流量調整弁4を調整し、熱交換器3の冷却水配管に通水する冷却水の温度、流量を設定して運転する方法が一般に用いられている。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記のように、従来の燃料電池発電装置の生成水回収装置においては、熱交換器3の冷却水配管に通水する冷却水の温度、流量を、発電負荷の最大条件に合わせて設定しているので、発電負荷が変動しても常に必要量の回収水が得られ、原燃料と混合して、所定量の改質ガスが得られることとなる。

【0005】ところで、熱交換器3においては、冷却水配管に通水された冷却水は、空気極オフガスならびに燃焼排ガスとの熱交換により加熱され、温水として外部へ取り出されることとなる。したがって、この温水を、例えば給湯用などに活用すれば、廃熱が有効に利用され、効率のよいシステムが得られることとなる。しかしながら従来の装置においては、上記のように、冷却水配管に通水する冷却水の条件が発電負荷の最大条件に合わせて設定されているので、発電負荷が低くなると供給される空気極オフガスならびに燃焼排ガスの温度、流量が低下し、これと熱交換して取り出される温水の温度が低下するので、温水として活用できる範囲が限定されるという難点がある。

【0006】本発明の目的は、発電負荷の変動に伴い原燃料、反応空気あるいは燃焼空気等が変動する場合にあっても、所要の生成水が過不足なく回収され、かつ、回収のために通水される冷却水が加熱されて適度の温度の温水として取り出され、有効に熱利用される燃料電池発電装置の生成水回収装置を提供することにある。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の目的を達成するために、本発明においては、原燃料と水蒸気との混合ガスを水素リッチな改質ガスに改質する改質器と、改質ガスを燃料極に導入し反応空気を空気極に導入して電気化学反応により発電する燃料電池本体とを備えた燃料電池発電装置に用いられる生成水回収装置で、燃焼空気と燃料

極から排出される燃料極オフガスを燃焼させて改質器の加熱に用いたのち排出される燃焼排ガスと、空気極から排出される空気極オフガスを導入し、外部より供給される冷却水の配管系と熱交換させて冷却し、含まれる生成水を凝縮させて回収し、排ガスを排出する熱交換器を備えた生成水回収装置において、

(1) 冷却水の配管系を流れる冷却水流量を調整する流量調整弁と、排ガスの温度を測定する温度検出手段と、排ガスの温度を設定する温度設定器と、温度検出手段の検出信号を入力し、検出温度が温度設定器により設定された温度に制御されるよう流量調整弁に弁開度制御信号を出力する温度調節器を備えることとする。

【0008】(2) さらに(1)の燃料電池発電装置の生成水回収装置において、温度設定器が、原燃料の流量を測定する流量検出手段、反応空気の流量を測定する流量検出手段、および燃焼空気の流量を測定する流量検出手段のうち少なくともいずれか一つの流量検出手段からの検出信号を入力し、これらの検出流量に対応して温度を設定するよう構成することとする。

【0009】図3は、図2に対応させて各系統を流れるガスの組成を示したフロー図で、原燃料として CH_4 を供給し、改質器に供給する混合ガスの炭素と水蒸気のモル比を1:3、燃料電池本体における水素利用率を80%、酸素の利用率を50%、改質器の燃焼器に供給する燃焼空気の酸素量を必要量の2倍としたときのバランスを示したものである。原燃料として供給される CH_4 に対応して、 $12.8\text{N}_2 + 3.2\text{O}_2$ の反応空気と $3.2\text{N}_2 + 0.8\text{O}_2$ の燃焼空気が供給され、生成水を回収する熱交換器には、空気極オフガス ($12.8\text{N}_2 + 1.6\text{O}_2 + 3.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) と燃焼排ガス ($\text{CO}_2 + 0.4\text{O}_2 + 1.8\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3.2\text{N}_2$) を合算した $\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{O}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} + 16\text{N}_2$ の組成のガスが送られることとなる。熱交換器において外部からの冷却水と熱交換させて冷却すると、排ガスに含まれる水分は飽和水蒸気分 ($2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) に限定され、残余の水分 ($3\text{H}_2\text{O}$) は凝縮し回収されて原燃料と混合される。

【0010】したがって、上記(1)のごとくとすれば、熱交換器の排ガスの温度を設定温度に任意に制御できることとなるので、適量の冷却水を通水することにより所定の回収水が得られ、同時に、適度に加熱された温水が得られるよう調整することが可能となる。とくに、上記(2)のごとくとすれば、各ガスの供給量から熱交換器へと送られるガスの組成が演算でき、熱交換器の排ガスの温度を設定し制御することにより回収される水量が規定できる。したがって、適度に加熱された温水がより効果的に得られることとなる。

【0011】

【発明の実施の形態】図1は、本発明による生成水回収装置の実施例を示す燃料電池発電装置の反応ガスと生成水の流れのフロー図である。本実施例の特徴は、熱交換器3と、熱交換器3の排ガスの温度を検出する温度計5

と、熱交換器3に冷却水を供給し温水を得る流量調整弁4を備えた冷却水供給系と、熱交換器3の温度を設定する温度設定器7と、温度計5の検出信号と温度設定器7の設定信号を受けて流量調整弁4に弁開度制御信号を送る温度調節器6とを備えてなる生成水回収装置9を有し、さらに燃焼空気供給系、原燃料供給系、反応空気供給系に備えられた流量計8A、8B、8Cの流量検出信号が温度設定器7へと送られている点にある。すなわち、本構成においては、流量計8A、8B、8Cの流量検出信号、ならびに予め設定された原燃料流量と水蒸気流量の比によって温度設定器7において熱交換器3の設定温度が演算され、この設定値を基に、温度調節器6によって流量調整弁4が制御され、熱交換器3の冷却系へと供給される冷却水の流量が調整される。熱交換器3においては、排ガスと冷却水との熱交換により、排ガスが冷却されて露点が下がり、凝縮した水は回収水として回収され、原燃料と混合する水蒸気として用いられる。また、冷却水は排ガスによって加熱され、温水として外部に取り出されて、例えば給湯用として活用される。本構成では、このように燃料電池発電装置の運転条件に対応して冷却水の供給量が調整されるので、所要の回収水が過不足なく得られ、また、排ガスと熱交換して取り出される温水も過度に低温とならないよう調整されることとなる。

【0012】なお、図1に示した実施例では、3個の流量計8A、8B、8Cからの燃焼空気流量検出信号、原燃料流量検出信号、反応空気流量検出信号を温度設定器7へと送り、これをもとに熱交換器3の設定温度を演算することとしているが、この構成に限ることなく、例えば、燃料電池発電装置の運転条件に対応して燃料利用率(燃料電池本体での燃料の消費割合)、空燃比(反応空気流量と燃料流量との比)、空気利用率(燃料電池本体での反応空気の消費割合)を予め設定し、これを温度設定器7における熱交換器3の設定温度の演算に用いることとすれば、上記の3個の流量計の流量検出信号のうちいずれか1個の流量検出信号のみを用いることによって、同様の効果が得られることとなる。

【0013】

【発明の効果】上述のように、本発明によれば、燃料電池発電装置に用いられる生成水回収装置を、

(1) 請求項1に記載のごとく構成することとしたので、発電負荷の変動に伴い原燃料、反応空気あるいは燃焼空気等が変動する場合にあっても、所要の生成水が過不足なく回収され、かつ、回収のために通水される冷却水が加熱されて適度の温度の温水として取り出され、有効に熱利用される燃料電池発電装置の生成水回収装置が得られることとなった。

【0014】(2) さらに、請求項2に記載のごとく構成することとすれば、上記のごとき性能をもつ燃料電池発電装置の生成水回収装置としてより好適である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明による生成水回収装置の実施例を示す燃料電池発電装置の反応ガスと生成水の流れのフロー図

【図2】従来より用いられている燃料電池発電装置の反応ガスと生成水の流れを示すフロー図

【図3】図2に示した各系統を流れるガスの組成を示したフロー図

【符号の説明】

1 燃料電池本体

2 改質器

2 a 燃焼器

3 熱交換器

4 流量調整弁

5 温度計

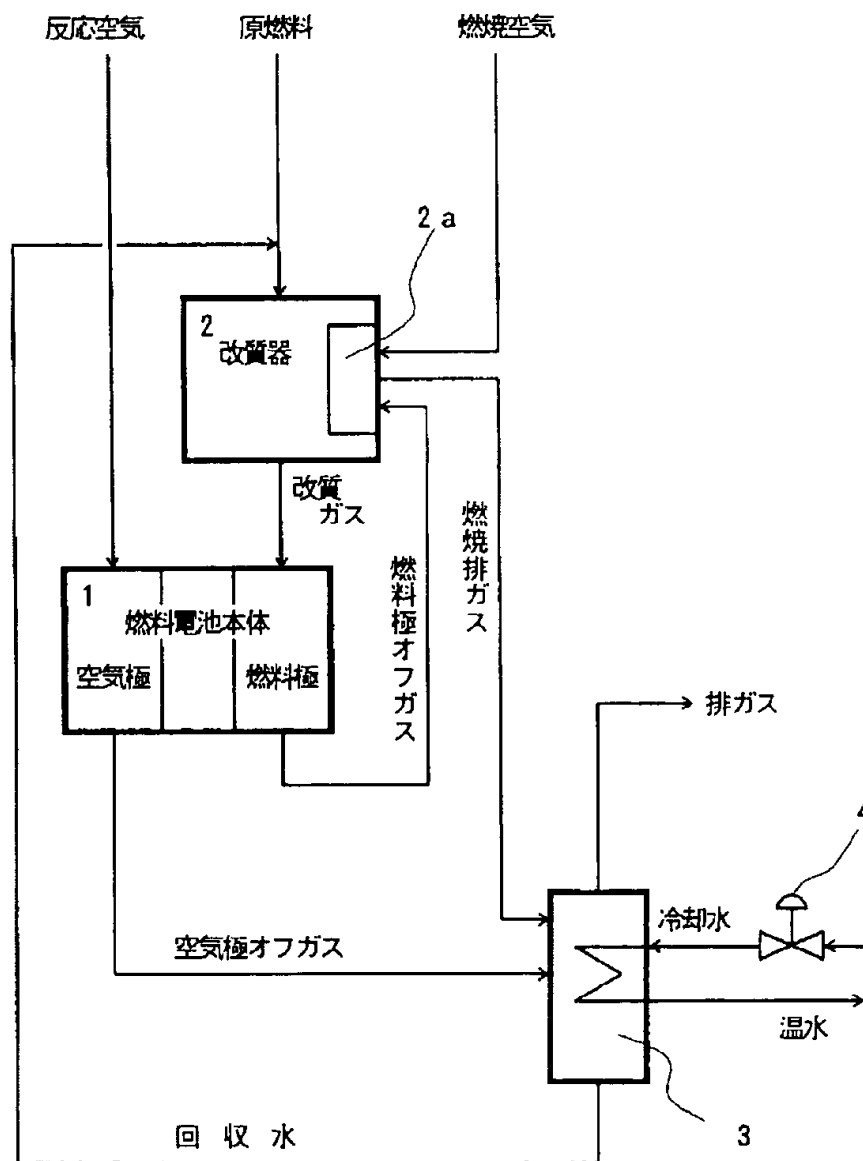
6 温度調節器

7 温度設定器

8 A, 8 B, 8 C 流量計

9 生成水回収装置

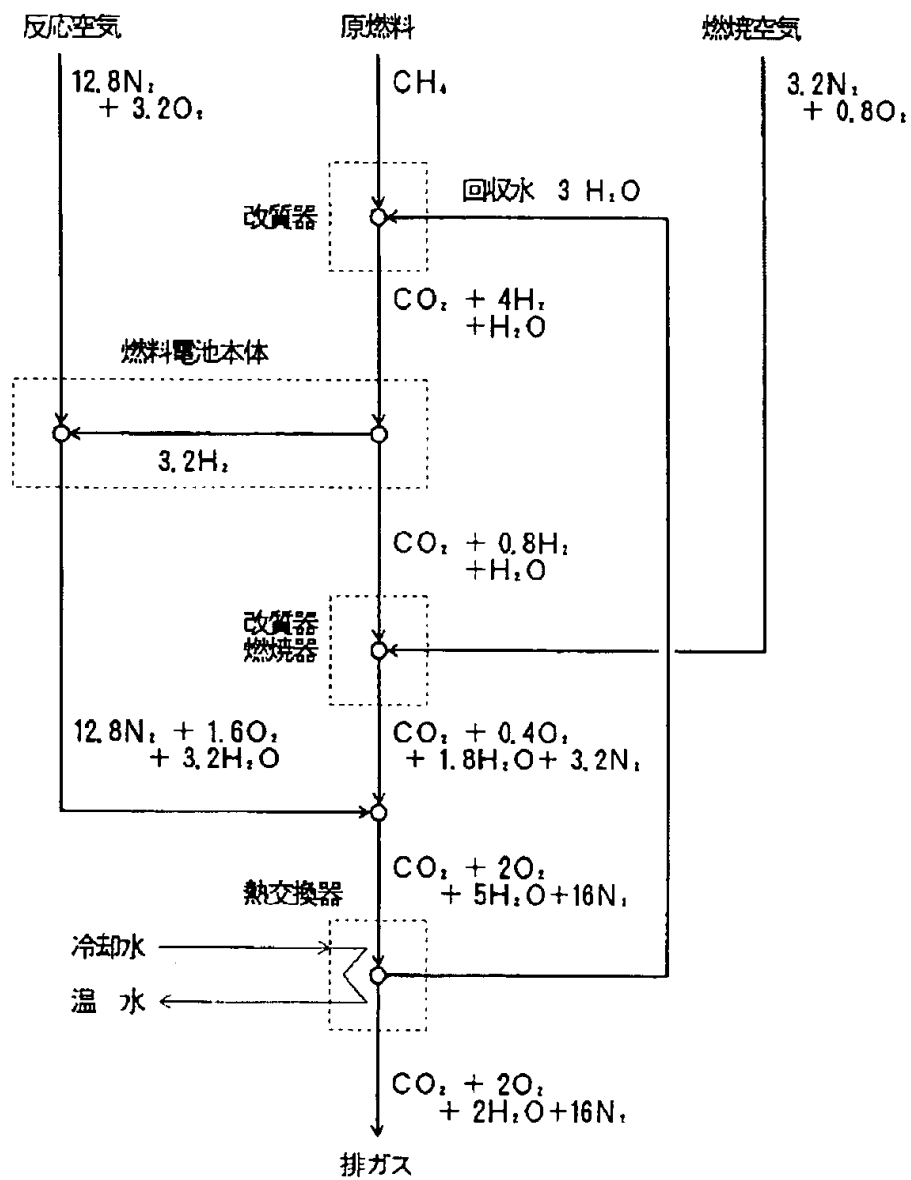
【図2】



The diagram illustrates a fuel cell system with a reformer and a water recovery device. The main components and their connections are as follows:

- Reactants:**
 - 反応空気 (Reaction Air):** Flows through flow meter **F3 (8C)** to the **1 燃料電池本体 (Fuel Cell Body)**.
 - 原燃料 (Raw Fuel):** Flows through flow meter **F2 (8B)** to the **2 改質器 (Reformer)**.
 - 燃烧空気 (Combustion Air):** Flows through flow meter **F1 (8A)** to the **2 改質器 (Reformer)**.
- Reformer (2 改質器):** Contains a **燃烧器 2a (Burner 2a)**. It receives raw fuel and combustion air. It produces **改質ガス (Reformed Gas)** which goes to the fuel cell, and **燃烧排ガス (Combustion Exhaust Gas)** which goes to the heat exchanger.
- Fuel Cell (1 燃料電池本体):** Consists of an **空気極 (Air Electrode)** and a **燃料極 (Fuel Electrode)**. It receives reformed gas and reaction air. It produces **空気極オフガス (Air Electrode Off-gas)** which goes to the heat exchanger, and **燃料極オフガス (Fuel Electrode Off-gas)** which is recycled.
- Water Recovery Device (9 生成水回収装置):**
 - Contains a **3 熱交換器 (Heat Exchanger)** and a **4 流量調整弁 (Flow Control Valve)**.
 - Receives **燃烧排ガス (Combustion Exhaust Gas)** and **空気極オフガス (Air Electrode Off-gas)**.
 - Includes a **5 温度計 (Temperature Gauge)** and a **7 温度設定器 (Temperature Setting Device)** connected to a **6 温度調節器 (Temperature Controller)**.
 - Outputs **排ガス (Exhaust Gas)** and **温水 (Warm Water)**.
 - Has a **4x 流量調整弁 (Flow Control Valve)** for **冷却水 (Cooling Water)** input.
- Recycled Water:** **回収水 (Recycled Water)** is sent from the water recovery device back to the fuel cell.

【図3】



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 CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the mixed gas of original fuel and a steam -- hydrogen -- the reforming machine reformed to rich reformed gas The fuel cell main part which introduces reformed gas into a fuel electrode, introduces reaction air into an air pole, and is generated according to electrochemical reaction. It is characterized by to have the flow control valve which adjusts the amount of circulating water flows which is the generation water recovery system of the fuel cell power plant equipped with the above, and flows the pipe line of the aforementioned cooling water, a temperature detection means measure the temperature of exhaust gas, the temperature setter which sets up the temperature of exhaust gas, and the thermoregulator which outputs a valve opening control signal to a flow control valve so that it may be controlled by the temperature to which the detecting signal of a temperature detection means was inputted into, and detection temperature was set by the temperature

[Claim 2] In the generation water recovery system of a fuel cell power plant according to claim 1 the aforementioned temperature setter A flow rate detection means to measure the flow rate of original fuel, a flow rate detection means to measure the flow rate of reaction air, And the generation water recovery system of the fuel cell power plant which inputs the detecting signal from any one flow rate detection means at least among flow rate detection meanses to measure the flow rate of a combustion air, is constituted so that the temperature of exhaust gas may be set up corresponding to these detection flow rates, and is characterized by the bird clapper.

 [Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the generation water recovery system which collects effectively the generation water produced in connection with a generating mode in a fuel cell power plant the neither more nor less.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Drawing 2 is the flow view showing the reactant gas of a fuel cell power plant used conventionally, and the flow of generation water. The reaction air containing oxygen is supplied to the air pole of the fuel cell main part 1, reformed gas with the high hydrogen concentration which reformed the mixed gas of original fuel and a steam with the reforming vessel 2, and was obtained is supplied to the fuel electrode of the fuel cell main part 1, and power generation is performed by the electrochemical reaction of oxygen and hydrogen. With a combustion air, the fuel-electrode offgas containing the residual hydrogen discharged from a fuel electrode is sent to combustor 2a of the reforming machine 2, burns, heats the reforming machine 2, and is used for promotion of a reforming reaction. Produced water arises in the above-mentioned electrochemical reaction, and even if it faces combustion by combustor 2a of the reforming machine 2, combustion generation water arises. Therefore, the combustion gas discharged from the air pole offgas discharged from the air pole of the fuel cell main part 1 and combustor 2a is sent to the heat exchanger 3 equipped with cooling water piping, and is cooled, it will be condensed and liquefied, the moisture to contain will be collected, and exhaust gas will be taken out outside. The recycled water collected with the heat exchanger 3 is used as a steam mixed with original fuel.

[0003] The flow rate of the original fuel supplied to the reaction air row supplied to the fuel cell main part 1 through the reforming machine 2 to the fuel cell main part 1 is *(ed) and controlled by the service condition of the composition of fuel-electrode offgas, flow rate, and the reforming machine 2 with which the flow rate of the combustion air which is controlled according to a power generation load, and is supplied to combustor 2a of the reforming machine 2 is also changed according to a power generation load. Therefore, composition of the combustion gas discharged from combustor 2a by the air pole offgas row discharged from an air pole and a flow rate are also changed by the service condition of the fuel cell main part 1. For this reason, a flow control valve 4 is adjusted according to the maximum conditions of a power generation load, i.e., the conditions from which recycled water serves as the maximum, and, generally the method of setting up the temperature of the cooling water which lets water flow to the cooling water piping of a heat exchanger 3, and a flow rate, and operating is used so that the initial complement of the steam which the amount of the recycled water obtained with a heat exchanger 3 mixes with original fuel, and is used may always be filled.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As mentioned above, in the generation water recovery system of the conventional fuel cell power plant, since the temperature of the cooling water which lets water flow to the cooling water piping of a heat exchanger 3, and the flow rate are set up according to the maximum conditions of a power generation load, even if it changes a power generation load, the recycled water of an initial complement is always obtained, it will mix with original fuel and the reformed gas of the specified quantity will be obtained.

[0005] By the way, in a heat exchanger 3, the cooling water which cooling water piping let flow will be heated by the air pole offgas row by the heat exchange with a combustion gas, and will be taken out as warm water outside. Therefore, if this warm water is utilized for example, for hot-water supply, waste heat will be used effectively and an efficient system will be obtained. However, since the temperature of a combustion gas and a flow rate fall to the air pole offgas row which will be supplied if a power generation load becomes low, since the conditions of the cooling water which lets water flow to cooling water piping are set up as mentioned above in conventional equipment according to the maximum conditions of a power generation load and the temperature of the warm water taken out by carrying out a heat exchange to this falls, there is a difficulty that the range utilizable as warm water is limited.

[0006] When changing original fuel, reaction air, or a combustion air with change of a power generation load, even if there is the purpose of this invention, the cooling water which necessary generation water is collected the neither more nor less, and it lets flow for recovery is heated, and it is taken out as warm water of moderate temperature, and is to offer the generation water recovery system of the fuel cell power plant by which heat use is carried out effectively.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, it sets to this invention. the mixed gas of original fuel and a steam -- hydrogen -- with the reforming machine reformed to rich reformed gas With the generation water recovery system used for the fuel cell power plant equipped with the fuel cell main part which introduces reformed gas into a fuel electrode, introduces reaction air into an air pole, and is generated according to electrochemical reaction The combustion gas discharged after burning the fuel-electrode offgas discharged from a combustion air and a fuel electrode and using for heating of a reforming machine. In the generation water recovery system equipped with the heat exchanger which introduces the air pole offgas discharged from an air pole, is made to carry out a heat exchange to the pipe line of the cooling water supplied from the exterior, cools, is made to condense the generation water contained, collects, and discharges exhaust gas (1) The flow control valve which adjusts the amount of circulating water flows which flows the pipe line of cooling water, Suppose that it has a temperature detection means to measure the temperature of exhaust gas, the temperature setter which sets up the temperature of exhaust gas, and the thermoregulator which outputs a valve opening control signal to a flow control valve so that it may be controlled by the temperature to which the detecting signal of a temperature detection means was inputted into, and

detection temperature was set by the temperature setter.

[0008] (2) Further, in the generation water recovery system of the fuel cell power plant of (1), a temperature setter inputs the detecting signal from any one flow rate detection means at least among a flow rate detection means to measure the flow rate of original fuel, a flow rate detection means to measure the flow rate of reaction air, and a flow rate detection means to measure the flow rate of a combustion air, and decides to constitute so that temperature may be set up corresponding to these detection flow rates.

[0009] Drawing 3 is the flow view having shown composition of the gas which is made to correspond to drawing 2 and flows each system, and is as original fuel. The balance when making into the double precision of an initial complement the amount of oxygen of the combustion air which supplies the utilization factor of oxygen for a hydrogen utilization factor [in / 1:3 and a fuel cell main part / for the carbon of mixed gas and the mole ratio of a steam which supply CH₄ and are supplied to a reforming machine] to the combustor of a reforming machine 50% 80 It is supplied as original fuel. It corresponds to CH₄ and is reaction air of 2+3.2O₂ 12.8Ns. 3.2N₂+0.8O₂ To the heat exchanger which a combustion air is supplied and collects generation water Air pole offgas (12.8-N₂+1.6O₂+3.2H₂O) and the combustion gas (CO₂+0.4O₂+1.8H₂O+3.2N₂) were added together. The gas of composition of CO₂+2O₂+5H₂O+16N₂ will be sent. If a heat exchange is carried out to the cooling water from the outside in a heat exchanger and it cools, the moisture contained in exhaust gas is limited to a part for a saturated steam (2H₂O), and residual moisture (3H₂O) will be condensed and collected, and will be mixed with original fuel.

[0010] Therefore, since the temperature of the exhaust gas of a heat exchanger can be arbitrarily controlled to setting temperature like the above (1) then, it becomes possible by letting the cooling water of optimum dose flow to adjust so that predetermined recycled water may be obtained and the warm water heated moderately simultaneously may be obtained. Like the above (2) then, composition of the gas especially sent to a heat exchanger from the amount of supply of each gas can be calculated, and the amount of water collected by setting up and controlling the temperature of the exhaust gas of a heat exchanger can be specified. Therefore, the warm water heated moderately will be obtained more effectively.

[0011]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Drawing 1 is the flow view of the reactant gas of a fuel cell power plant, and the flow of generation water showing the example of the generation water recovery system by this invention. The thermometer 5 with which the feature of this example detects the temperature of the exhaust gas of a heat exchanger 3 and a heat exchanger 3, The cooling water supply system equipped with the flow control valve 4 which supplies cooling water to a heat exchanger 3, and obtains warm water, It has the generation water recovery system 9 which comes to have the temperature setter 7 which sets up the temperature of a heat exchanger 3, and the thermoregulator 6 which sends a valve opening control signal to a flow control valve 4 in response to the detecting signal of a thermometer 5, and the setpoint signal of the temperature setter 7. ~~It is in the point that the flow rate detecting signal of the flowmeters 8A, 8B, and 8C with which the~~ combustion-air supply system, the original fuel-supply system, and the reaction air supply system were furthermore equipped is sent to the temperature setter 7. That is, in this composition, in the temperature setter 7, the setting temperature of a heat exchanger 3 calculates by the flow rate detecting signal of Flowmeters 8A, 8B, and 8C, and the ratio of the original fuel flow beforehand set as the row, and a steam flow rate, based on this set point, a flow control valve 4 is controlled by the thermoregulator 6, and the flow rate of the cooling water supplied to the cooling system of a heat exchanger 3 is adjusted. In a heat exchanger 3, exhaust gas is cooled by the heat exchange of exhaust gas and cooling water, and a dew-point falls, and the condensed water is collected as recycled water and used as a steam mixed with original fuel. Moreover, cooling water is heated by exhaust gas, and is taken out outside as warm water, for example, is utilized as an object for hot-water supply. With this composition, since the amount of supply of cooling water is adjusted in this way corresponding to the service condition of a fuel cell power plant, necessary recycled water will be obtained the neither more nor less, and it will be adjusted so that the warm water taken out by carrying out a heat exchange to exhaust gas may not serve as low temperature too much, either.

[0012] In addition, although [the example shown in drawing 1] the combustion-air flow rate detecting signal from three flowmeters 8A, 8B, and 8C, a original fuel-flow detecting signal, and a reaction air-flow-rate detecting signal are sent to the temperature setter 7 and the setting temperature of a heat exchanger 3 is calculated based on this It corresponds to the service condition of a fuel cell power plant, for example, without restricting to this composition. A fuel utilization factor (consumption rate of the fuel in a fuel cell main part), setting up beforehand an air-fuel ratio (ratio of a reaction air flow rate and a fuel flow), and an air utilization factor (consumption rate of the reaction air in a fuel cell main part), and using this for the operation of the setting temperature of the heat exchanger 3 in the temperature setter 7 -- then The same effect will be acquired by using only any one flow rate detecting signal among the flow rate detecting signals of the three above-mentioned flowmeters.

[0013]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, since [according to this invention / the generation water recovery system used for a fuel cell power plant] it constitutes like a publication in the (1) claim 1 When changing original fuel, reaction air, or a combustion air with change of a power generation load, even if it is The cooling water which necessary generation water is collected the neither more nor less, and it lets flow for recovery would be heated, it will be taken out as warm water of moderate temperature, and the generation water recovery system of the fuel cell power plant by which heat use is carried out effectively will be obtained.

[0014] (2) It is more suitable as a generation water recovery system of a fuel cell power plant which has constituting in a profit according to claim 2, then a performance like the above further.

[Translation done.]